

Confluence Wiki Markup

Introduction

This page describes the wiki markup used on some administration screens in Confluence. Another page describes the [wiki markup for macros](#).

Wiki markup is useful when you want to do one of the following:

- Configure the [Documentation theme](#).
- Type wiki markup directly into the editor. Confluence will convert it to the rich text editor format as you type.
- Create [links](#) using the **Advanced** tab of the Links Browser.
- Insert a block of wiki markup into the Confluence editor. (Choose **Insert > Wiki Markup**.)

You cannot Edit Content in Wiki Markup

Confluence does not store page content in wiki markup. Although you can enter wiki markup into the editor, Confluence will convert it to the rich text editor format immediately. You will not be able to edit the wiki markup after initial entry.

Headings

To format a line as a heading, type "hn." at the start of your line, where n can be a number from 1 to 6.

What you need to type	What you will get
h1. Biggest heading	Biggest heading
h3. Big heading	Big heading
h5. Small heading	Small heading

Lists

Wiki markup allows you to create bulleted or numbered lists, and is flexible enough to allow a combination of the two list types.

If you need to separate the text within lists using line breaks, make sure you do so using a double slash (//). Empty lines may disrupt the list.

Simple lists

- Use the hyphen (-) to create simple lists. Make sure there is a space between the hyphen and your text.

What you need to type	What you will get
<pre>- some - bullet - points</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• some• bullet• points

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Related pages:

- [Confluence Wiki Markup](#)
- [Confluence User's Guide](#)

Bulleled lists

- Use the asterisk (*) to create bullets. For each subsequent level, add an extra asterisk. Make sure there is a space between the asterisk and your text.

What you need to type	What you will get
<pre>* some * bullet ** indented ** bullets * points</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• some• bullet<ul style="list-style-type: none">• indented• bullets• points

Numbered lists

- Use the hash (#) to create numbered lists. Make sure there is a space between the hash and your text.

What you need to type	What you will get
<pre># a # numbered # list</pre>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. a2. numbered3. list

- A second level of hashes will produce a sub-list, such as the **alphabetical** sub-list shown below.

What you need to type	What you will get
<pre># Here's a sentence. ## This is a sub-list point. ## And a second sub-list point. # Here's another sentence.</pre>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Here's a sentence.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. This is a sub-list point.b. And a second sub-list point.2. Here's another sentence.

- You can use a third level of hashes to produce a sub-sub-list.

What you need to type	What you will get
<pre># Here's a sentence. ## This is a sub-list point. ### Third list level. ### Another point at the third level. ## And a second sub-list point. # Here's another sentence.</pre>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Here's a sentence.<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. This is a sub-list point.<ol style="list-style-type: none">i. Third list level.ii. Another point at the third level.b. And a second sub-list point.2. Here's another sentence.

In numbered lists as described above, the format of the 'number' displayed at each list level may be different, depending upon your browser and the style sheets installed on your Confluence instance. So in some cases, you may see letters (A, B, C, etc; or a, b, c, etc) or Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, etc) at different list levels.

Mixed lists

What you need to type	What you will get
<pre># Here #* is #* an # example #* of #* a # mixed # list</pre>	<pre>1. Here • is • an 2. example • of • a 3. mixed 4. list</pre>

Tables

You can create two types of tables.

Table Type 1

Allows you to create a simple table with an optional header row. You cannot set the width of the columns in this table. Use double bars for a table heading row.

What you need to type:

heading 1 heading 2 heading 3
cell A1 cell A2 cell A3
cell B1 cell B2 cell B3

What you will get:

heading 1	heading 2	heading 3
cell A1	cell A2	cell A3
cell B1	cell B2	cell B3

You can also use a vertical header.

What you need to type:

heading 1 col A1 col A2 col A3
heading 2 col B1 col B2 col B3

What you will get:

heading 1	col A1	col A2	col A3
heading 2	col B1	col B2	col B3

Table Type 2

This method allows you to specify the width of the columns in the table.

What you need to type

```
{section:border=true}
{column:width=30%}
Text for this column goes here. This is the smaller column with a width
of only 30%.
{column}
{column:width=70%}
Text for this column goes here. This is the larger column with a width
of 70%.
{column}
{section}
```

What you will get

Text for this column goes here. This is the smaller column with a width of only 30%.
Text for this column goes here. This is the larger column with a width of 70%.

For more details please see the [Confluence Wiki Markup](#) and the [Confluence Wiki Markup](#).

Advanced Formatting

Colour and Other Formatting

To add colour and other formatting to your tables, you can use the [Confluence Wiki Markup](#) within columns. More table-formatting options may be available if your Confluence administrator has installed additional [macros](#).

Lists

Here's an example of how to embed lists in a table:

What you need to type

```
||Heading 1||Heading 2||
|* Item 1
* Item 2
* Item 3|# Item 1
# Item 2
# Item 3|
```

What you will get

Heading 1	Heading 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Item 1Item 2Item 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Item 1Item 2Item 3

Text Effects

Use the markup shown in the examples below to format text.

What you need to type	What you will get
<code>*strong*</code>	strong
<code>*bold text*</code>	bold text
<code>_emphasis_</code>	<i>emphasis</i>
<code>_italics_</code>	<i>italics</i> <i>Hint:</i> To italicise parts of a word, add braces (curly brackets) around the underscore. For example, <code>Thing{ _ }x_</code> gives you this: Thing <i>x</i>
<code>??citation??</code>	— <i>citation</i>
<code>-deleted-</code>	deleted
<code>+inserted+</code>	<u>inserted</u>
Text with ^{^superscript^}	Text with ^{superscript} <i>Hint:</i> There are two ways to make superscripts work, when used directly after another word or character: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Add a space before the superscript. For example, <code>kg/m ^3^</code> gives you this: kg/m ³• Add braces (curly brackets) around the superscript markup. For example, <code>kg/m { ^3^ }</code> gives you this: kg/m³
Text with~subscript~	Text with _{subscript}
<code>{ {monospaced} }</code>	monospaced
<code>bq. Here's how you make a paragraph appear as a block quotation.</code>	<div><i>Here's how you make a paragraph appear as a block quotation.</i></div>
<code>{color:red}look ma, red text!{color}</code>	look ma, red text!

Text Breaks

Paragraph Break

In wiki markup, a paragraph is a continuous line of text ending in two carriage returns. This is equivalent to a continuous line of text followed by a blank line.

When rendered into HTML, the result is a line of text wrapped in a set of `<p></p>` tags.

Line Break

Confluence provides two options for forcing a line break within a paragraph of text:

- Implicitly, by entering a single carriage return at its end.
- Explicitly, by entering two consecutive backslashes: `\\`

When rendered into HTML, the result is a paragraph of text that is split into separate lines by `
` tags, wherever a forced line break appears.

For most purposes, explicit line breaks are not required because a single carriage return is enough.

The examples below show how to use explicit line breaks.

What you need to type	What you will get
here is some text \\ divided \\ using line \\ \\ breaks\\	here is some text divided using line breaks
This is a short list: * Point 1 Text to go with point 1 * Point 2 \\ \\ Text to go with point 2 with a break	This is a short list: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Point 1 Text to go with point 1• Point 2 Text to go with point 2 with a break

If you wish to use multiple consecutive line breaks, each should be separated by a space character. For example, use this for two consecutive line breaks:

\\ \\

Horizontal Rule

Use four dashes (----) then press Enter, to create a horizontal rule. (It does not work if you press space.)

Make sure that the dashes are on a separate line from the rest of the text.

What you need to type	What you will get
here is some text ---- divided by a horizontal rule	here is some text <hr/> divided by a horizontal rule

Links

You can use wiki markup to add hyperlinks to your text.

What you need to type	What you will get
[#anchor]	A link to an anchor on the same page.
[Confluence Wiki Markup^attachment.ext]	A link to a file attached to the page.
[pagetitle]	A link to a page.
[pagetitle#anchor]	A link to an anchor on another page.
[pagetitle^attachment.ext]	A link to a file attached to another page.

[spacekey:pagetitle]	A link to a page in another space.
[spacekey:pagetitle#anchor]	A link to an anchor on a page in another space.
[spacekey:pagetitle^attachment.ext]	A link to a file attached to a page in another space.
[/2004/01/12/blogposttitle]	A link to a blog post.
[spacekey:/2004/01/12/blogposttitle]	A link to a blog post in another space.
[/2004/01/12]	A link to a whole day's blog posts.
[spacekey:/2004/01/12]	A link to a whole day's blog posts in another space.
[spacekey:]	A link to the space homepage (or the space summary page of the space).
[~username]	A link to the user profile page of a particular user.
[phrase@shortcut]	A shortcut link to the specified shortcut site. Shortcuts are configured by the site administrator.
[http://confluence.atlassian.com]	A link to an external resource.
[mailto:legandaryservice@atlassian.com]	A link to an email address.
[file://z:/file/on/network/share.txt]	A link to a file on your computer or on a network share that you have mapped to a drive. <i>This only works on Internet Explorer.</i>

Note: Confluence treats headings as anchors, so you can link to headings using this pattern: [spacekey:pagename#headingname], where headingname is case-sensitive and must be entered without spaces.

For each of these link forms:

- You can prepend a link alias, so that alternate text is displayed on the page. Example: [link alias|pagetitle#anchor]
- You can append a link tip, which appears as a tooltip. Example: [pagetitle#anchor|link tip]

Images

You can display images from attached files or remote sources.

What you need to type	What you will get
!http://www.host.com/image.gif!	An image from a remote source is displayed on the page. Uses a fully qualified URL.
!attached-image.gif!	An image file attached to the page is displayed.
!pageTitle^image.gif!	An image file attached to a different page is displayed.
!spaceKey:pageTitle^image.gif!	An image file attached to a page in a different space is displayed.
!/2010/05/23/My Blog Post^image.gif!	An image file attached to a blog post is displayed.
!image.jpg thumbnail!	The image is displayed as a thumbnail on the page (only works with images that are attached to the page). Users can click on the thumbnail to see the full-sized image. Thumbnails must be enabled by the site administrator for this to work.
!image.gif align=right, vspace=4!	For any image, you can specify attributes of the HTML image tag as a comma separated list of name=value pairs.

Available HTML image tags include:

Image tag	Details
align	Available values are 'left', 'right', 'bottom', 'center', 'top'.
border	Specifies the width of the border (in pixels).

bordercolor	Use with the 'border' tag. Specify colours by name or hex value.
hspace	Specifies the amount of whitespace to be inserted to the left and right of the image (in pixels).
vspace	Specifies the amount of whitespace to be inserted above and below the image (in pixels).
width	Specifies the width of the image (in pixels). This will override the natural width of the image.
height	Specifies the height of the image (in pixels). This will override the natural height of the image.
title	Specifies alternate text for the image, which is displayed when the pointer hovers over the image.
alt	Specifies alternate text for the image. This text is retrievable via search, and contributes to accessibility of the page for text-only viewing.

Page Layouts

There is no wiki markup representation for page layouts.

Useful Information

- A **space key** is a short, unique identifier for a space. For example, you might give your documentation space a key of "DOC". To find the key of an existing space, look at the Confluence URL for a page in the space. The standard Confluence URL has this format:

`http://my.confluence.site.com/display/SPACEKEY/Page+Name`

- If you would like to edit the XML source of a page, your Confluence system administrator will need to install the [Confluence Source Editor](#) plugin. See more about the [Confluence Storage Format](#).
- *Before installing a plugin into your Confluence site, please check the plugin's information page to see whether it is supported by Atlassian, by another vendor, or not at all. See our [guidelines on plugin support](#).*